

## Jenkins Too Ill To Tell Details Of Abduction

American Consular Agent Release by Mexicans to Attorney After Latter Paid \$150,000 Ransom

Was Not Mistreated

Federico Cordova, Chief of Outlaws, Would Deal With Only One Envoy

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—The release of William O. Jenkins, United States Consular Agent at Puebla, who was held captive by Mexican bandits in the mountains south of that city, and who returned to Puebla yesterday, was effected by one man, Senor Mestre, the personal attorney of Mr. Jenkins, according to advices received here.

At the beginning of the negotiations for the ransom of Mr. Jenkins, Federico Cordova, the leader of the bandits, stipulated that any effort on the part of the Consular Agent's friends to appear in force at the bandit rendezvous would result in the death of Mr. Jenkins. Senor Mestre, therefore, met Cordova at Hacienda Chavarras, which is situated about two hours' run by automobile south of Puebla.

He was then conducted to a room, where he found Mr. Jenkins lying on a bed. After a short parley the ransom money, \$300,000, Mexican, (\$150,000 American money) was counted out and a receipt was signed by Cordova. Mr. Jenkins was then released and, on the arm of Senor Mestre, left the house, being accompanied for some distance by Cordova's men, who acted as a guard. The two men finally reached another hacienda and were conveyed to Puebla by automobile.

Details of incidents which occurred during Mr. Jenkins' week of captivity have been learned, as he is not physically able to tell much of his experiences in the mountains, except that his abductors were on the move continually to guard against attacks. They treated their prisoner with every consideration possible, however, it is said.

### Rheumatic Attacks Recur

Forced to sleep on the wet ground during a week of daily rains, Mr. Jenkins suffered a recurrence of rheumatic attacks, which rendered him almost helpless. He is now in the American hospital at Puebla, only a few investigating officials being admitted to his room.

Secretary Elting Hanna, of the American Embassy here, who directed negotiations for the release of Mr. Jenkins, on the part of the United States, will not return from Puebla until Wednesday. Upon his arrival it is expected an official report will be made.

## Mexico Denies Report of Attack Upon Carranza

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 27.—Official denial was made to-day by the Mexican Charge d'Affaires of a report that an attempt was made against the life of President Carranza while he was traveling in Northern Mexico recently. The statement, which was printed in newspapers here, also denounced an untrue rumor that plans for a great German colonization of Mexico, constituting an exploitation of large parts of the state of Sinaloa, had been discovered.

## Gen. Bullard To Command Army in East

Hero of Cantigny Named for Governor's Island Post Left Vacant by Retirement of Gen. Thomas Barry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Lieutenant General Robert L. Bullard, one of the heroic commanders of the American army in France, to-day was assigned by Secretary of War Baker as commander of the Department of the East. General Bullard takes the post made vacant by the retirement early this month of Major General Thomas H. Barry.

Since his return to this country from France General Bullard has been chairman of a special army board investigating the records of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Secretary Baker said to-day he is about through with this assignment and would go to Governor's Island within a short time.

The new army head at Governor's Island is fifty-eight years old. He was graduated from West Point in 1885. He was colonel of a volunteer regiment in the Philippines. He was made a major in 1902 and a lieutenant colonel in 1906. In January, 1912, Bullard, then a colonel, created something of a sensation by an article he wrote for "The Infantry Journal," in which he characterized the United States as a "robber nation" for having deprived the Filipinos of independence.

He was in command as temporary major general of the 1st Division, A. E. F., from December 13, 1917, to July 15, 1918, leading it at the capture of Cantigny. Subsequently, he commanded an army corps on the Vesle, in the St. Mihiel offensive and in the Argonne. On October 16, 1918, he was given the temporary rank of lieutenant general and placed in command of the Second Army.

General Bullard led the Second Army in the advance on Metz just before the armistice was effected. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre with two palms, the Distinguished Service Medal and the Order of Leopold. On one occasion during his service in France General Bullard left out of his translation of his French corps commander's order for an advance the qualification, "limited objective." "My men would not understand that," he explained when called to account. "If they got up there and the going was good they would keep on."

General Bullard is a strong advocate of universal military service, as revealed by his testimony last August before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. In December, 1918, President Wilson nominated him to be a permanent major general and the Senate confirmed the nomination January 27 last. General Bullard took part in the 1st Division parade in New York. He has been in command of the Department of the Southeast since his return from France.

### Canada Sells 200,000 Tons Of Surplus Wheat to Belgium

It is stated in a report from Halifax that some 200,000 tons of Canadian wheat have been sold to the Belgian government. This quantity is in addition to the sale of one million bushels to Great Britain and to the wheat contract with Greece which was increased some time ago. There still remains a portion of this year's crop to be disposed of.

The wheat will probably be sold to some of the smaller countries, such as Poland. The prospects for the disposal of the whole of Canada's exportable surplus appear to be good.

## American Arms Expected Daily To Aid Denikine

Cargo of Schooner Black Arrow Welcomed as Arriving Just in Time to Save Military Situation

Reds Drive Afghan Wedge

Enver Pasha Seeks to Create an Empire of the Pan-Turanian Peoples

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—The American schooner Black Arrow is expected daily at Novorossysk with a cargo of arms for General Denikine, anti-Bolshevik military leader of Southern Russia. The troops, which are making daily advances, are in great need of additional munitions, and the approach of the American vessel is hailed with joy by the Denikine supporters as coming just in time to save the military situation.

(The Black Arrow is owned by the United States Shipping Board, but is managed and operated by the American Line. Nothing is known in New York of the nature of her cargo. The schooner cleared from New York for the Mediterranean, and passed Gibraltar September 25. Novorossysk is a small seaport on the east coast of the Black Sea, about thirty miles south-east of Anapa.)

### Denikine May Shift Headquarters

News of the approaching arrival of the Black Arrow and knowledge of the campaign for Petrograd, far to the north, have stimulated the efforts of General Denikine on his western front, and may lead to a transfer of his headquarters from the Sea of Azov to Kharkov, two hundred miles south of Orel. In this connection it is anticipated that a junction will be attempted with the Poles in an attempt to clear out the Bolshevik bands west of Kiev.

General Denikine's main line now ranges from Kiev to Kharkov and along the Don to Tsaritsyn. His actions at Orel and surrounding towns consist mostly of cavalry raids, which, however, are not without success.

For several weeks General Denikine has confined himself to exerting pressure on the Bolsheviks, without any general intensified movement. His advance in the Orel region is of a political nature rather than military. It is a warfare conducted with railway lines of communication on the part of both combatants so the snows of November will not check operations in central Russia. General Denikine has issued a statement declaring he is not anti-Semitic.

### Kolchak Front Weakened

The Southern army of Admiral Kolchak has weakened so the Bolsheviks have been enabled to maintain a wedge reaching down to the Afghan frontier, along the Orenburg-Tashkend railway, through the Mahometan country east of the Caspian Sea. In this region Enver Pasha is attempting to create an empire of Pan-Turanian peoples.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—A wireless report from Bolshevik military headquarters, picked up by the station here, reports the counter offensive against General Yudenitch in the vicinity of Petrograd has been successful. It further reports the capture of Dmitrovsk, a town fifty-seven miles southwest of Orel, from General Denikine.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Red forces have started a decisive advance along the entire Petrograd front, according to a Bolshevik communiqué received here. They have rapidly reoccupied Krasnoy Selo and other villages. Red Regiment Annihilated

General Denikine's wireless communication reports that an advance is developing between the Medveditsa and the Khoper rivers, where 800 prisoners have been taken. Many Reds were drowned. One Communist regiment was annihilated. (This section lies north of Tsaritsyn.)

"We abandoned Kromy," the dispatch adds, "after severe fighting." (Kromy lies a little to the southwest of Orel.)

The Siberian peasants are fighting the Japanese troops in the Trans-Baikal and Amur regions. The 3d Japanese Division, according to a wireless message from Moscow, has suffered severely and been replaced by the 5th Division.

A wireless message from Moscow says a group of international bankers

have advanced to Admiral Kolchak a credit of \$50,000,000.

## Omsk Government Urges U. S. to Speed Supplies

Says Sole Hope Rests in America Since Britain Has Accorded Her Support to Denikine

OMSK, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The All-Russian government is looking anxiously to the United States for supplies of army clothing, raw materials, etc. to make up for British assistance, suspended to permit the British government to send, instead, supplies to General Denikine. The British representatives, according to a statement by M. Soukine, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, led the All-Russian government to believe that the United States government would step into the breach.

Minister Soukine said that the cessation of the British of sending further supplies to Siberia, due to their commitment to General Denikine, had aroused new anxiety concerning the measure of assistance to be expected from America. "The attitude of America," said M. Soukine, "has been, and continues to be, extremely sympathetic. The promises extended as far back as June, however, have not yet been fully realized."

"Our government up to the present has only been favored in the matter of its purchases in the United States, but direct help by a financial credit similar to those which France and England have given has not been allotted. The need for winter uniforms and clothing for our troops cannot be exaggerated nor can the economic needs of the population. Assistance is also urgently required to improve our currency situation."

M. Soukine emphatically denied there was any desire on the part of the government to direct its policy in any way along pro-German lines, but he said that he believed that the Allies should carefully direct the activities of the Germans into channels which would further the mutual interests of the Russians and the Allies.

According to a government statement in the British Parliament yesterday, Great Britain no longer is furnishing funds or supplies to Admiral Kolchak and does not contemplate supplying General Denikine indefinitely. This statement was interpreted, in view of the unexpectedly large deficit estimated for the present year, as an intimation of a further modification of the British policy of assisting the anti-Bolshevik forces in Russia.

## Allies to Send Mission To Courland at Once

Commission to Supervise Evacuation by Germans Will Stop in Berlin on Its Way

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Supreme Council decided to-day that the Allied commission to supervise the evacuation of the Baltic provinces by the Germans should depart for the Baltic within a few days. This decision was reached at a meeting of the council presided over by Premier Clemenceau and attended by Marshal Foch, General Nessel and numerous Allied military and naval experts.

Members of the commission are General Nessel, representing France, who is chief of the body; General Turner, England; General Marietti, Italy; Commander Takeda, Japan; and Brigadier General S. A. Cherry, United States. It is understood the departure of the mission will not be deferred longer than the end of the present week.

The commission will stop in Berlin to take cognizance of the official instructions given by the German government to General von der Goltz and the German troops.

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Renunciation of the Baltic blockade by the Entente powers must

"not be taken too seriously," says the "Tageblatt," which says an official announcement declares that, although transportation is now possible, traffic with neutral nations and deep sea fishing still cannot be carried on. German ships confiscated by the Entente have not as yet been returned, and the weak government will urge a limitation of the blockade to the utmost degree.

## 10,000 Ural Refugees Living in Box Cars

IRKUTSK, Siberia, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Ten thousand refugees from the Ural Mountain districts of European Russia and Siberia have for weeks filled the yards of Irkutsk with their railway cars. Forced to flee from their homes in Perm, Ekaterinburg, Tumen, Chelabinsk, Ufa, Petrovsk, Kurgan, Barnaul and other cities of western Siberia, because of the menace of the Bolsheviks, they took refuge in the railway box cars provided by the Omsk government and started eastward. Irkutsk, midway between Omsk and Vladivostok, has felt the full impact of the enormous tide of refugees.

A week ago it was estimated by an officer of the American railroad corps, which is attempting to rehabilitate the transsiberian service, that no fewer than 25,000 Ural refugees were massed in and around Omsk. Nearly 1,000 families of railway workers are now living in box cars in the Irkutsk yards. These railway workmen were brought from the Ural districts to be given employment in middle or eastern Siberia in railroad work.

## King in Duster Ladles Out Soup To Hungry People

Ferdinand of Rumania Puts in Hot Afternoon Working Behind Counter at U. S. Red Cross Supply Depot

CIBIU, Rumania, Sept. 5 (By Mail).—The picture of a king, with a linen duster covering his uniform, ladling out soup and sugar to his hungry people is one that will live long in the memories of the girls on duty at the American Red Cross supply depot here.

It was a busy afternoon, for the crowd of peasants seeking food was unusually large and the small number of American girls was hard put to it to keep the line moving. The heat was intense and the little group of workers, who had been on their feet for hours, seemed about to collapse when suddenly from the doorway came a man's voice saying:

"I am ready for work, girls. What can you give me to do?"

Bent over a barrel of cocoa, Miss Ruby M. Applebee, of Minneapolis, straightened up to see from whom had come this offer of much-needed aid, and beheld before her King Ferdinand of Rumania, who by this time had advanced into the room.

Kings meant little then when hungry people went to be fed, no Miss Applebee suggested that the King try to hand the salmon and jam. But the King as a distributing agent for the American Red Cross almost wrecked the proceedings, for his subjects could not grasp the idea of their King standing behind a counter and passing out canned food. Seeing the confusion that resulted, the King suggested to an aid that the peasants dispense with all formalities; but it is certain that for ages to come some empty can that once contained an American food product will occupy the place of honor in many a Rumanian household.

"Why shouldn't he work," said one American girl that evening, "when his wife, Queen Marie, is the hardest worker the American Red Cross has here in Rumania?"

## Senate Calls on Col. House for Treaty Facts

Lodge Writes Asking When He Will Be Able to Give Testimony Before Foreign Relations Committee

Expected to Appear

Members Hear He Is Anxious To Set Himself Straight On Shantung Agreement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has written to Colonel E. M. House asking when his physical condition would permit him to come to Washington to place before the committee information regarding the peace conference.

No doubt it is felt here that Colonel House will appear, and most of the members of the committee, including some of the Democrats, are anxious to hear him.

The question of hearing Colonel House has been before the committee for a long time. Before his return to this country a motion to summon Colonel House, General Bliss and Henry White was lost in the Foreign Relations Committee by one vote. Senator Harding, who voted against it, said afterward he would change his vote, which would reverse the committee result, if the motion were narrowed to include only Colonel House. His point was that all three commissioners should not be brought home at the same time.

### Willing to Testify

Several weeks ago, shortly after the return from Europe of Colonel House, then too ill to come to Washington, Commander McLean, Colonel House's physician, came to the Capital and told Senator Lodge that Colonel House would be glad to appear before the committee. It is in response to this message that Senator Lodge has now asked the colonel to designate a time when he will be able to come, so that he can submit the whole proposition to the committee.

Several Senators on the committee are very hopeful with regard to the amount of information they can get from Colonel House. They do not believe by any means that it will be a repetition of the Lansing testimony, since Colonel House could not possibly answer questions relating to the discussion of the league of nations covenant as did Mr. Lansing with an "I don't know—I was not a member of the commission."

Colonel House, with the President, represented the United States on the commission which finally wrote the league covenant. When the report of that commission was made to the peace conference there was no discussion whatever, Mr. Lansing testified. So that Colonel House, aside from the President, is the only man in this country who can tell what happened in the discussions which led up to the final agreement on the league.

### Hope for Much Information

Colonel House also participated in other important conferences which Mr. Lansing, when before the committee, seemed to know nothing about, and the Senators hope to gain considerable

more information from Colonel House than they have been able to get so far.

There is a theory here that Colonel House is eager to come before the committee on speech on the Shantung matter, which has been made of some regard to the various decisions may be put into a permanent record for historical purposes. The colonel, it is said, has not relished some of the criticism which has been made of some of the decisions, notably that on Shantung, and would like to put himself straight on these questions.

Not a minute was given to the treaty to-day by the Senate, all the time being occupied mostly by prohibition, and at the end of the day by some minor resolutions, confirmations and other routine matters.

Most of the day to-morrow is expected to be occupied by Senator La Follette, who has not yet spoken on the treaty except on speech on the Shantung amendment. Mr. La Follette is one of the "irreconcilables" whom no amendment or reservation would placate and his speech is awaited with some interest, as it is expected to be an attack on the whole treaty. Some Senators are going down the river with the King of Belgium to-morrow, however, so it is not thought possible there will be any important action.

## 200,000 in Siberia Eager To Return to Poland

Former War Prisoners Await Opportunity and Red Cross Is Kept Busy

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (via Paris), Sept. 20.—Poles, who have just completed a pilgrimage of many months from the heart of Siberia to the newly-redeemed city of Minsk, have brought to American Red Cross headquarters in that city the news that at least 200,000 former war prisoners are waiting in Siberia for an opportune moment to return to Poland. Some placed the number at 500,000.

According to the newly returned refugees, who were themselves Austrian prisoners of war, Western Siberia is full of homeless men claiming Polish nationality. The problem created in Poland by the returning prisoners and refugees is already acute, the government being forced to rely heavily on Red Cross help to feed and clothe them. Should the number of refugees still to return be in keeping with the estimate brought by the new arrivals it will mean an enormous additional burden for the government and Red Cross relief service.

### Corean Press Condemns Attempted Assassination

SEOUL, Corea, Sept. 5 (By The Associated Press).—Commenting on the attempted assassination of Governor General Saito, the semi-official "Scout Press" expresses the opinion that by this act the Corean agitators have "sealed their doom." The paper says: "If Corean nationalists think that the assassination of few heads of the government general of Corea will cow Japan and make her relax her hold on Corea they are indeed mistaken. Japan is determined to hold the peninsula at all costs and will not let it go, no matter what things Corean agitators may do. They will now lose whatever sympathy they may have had among a section of the people, and have sealed their doom."

## Bonillas May Enter Presidential Contest

Friends of Mexican Envoy to U. S. Want Him To Be Successor to Carranza

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Despite strong efforts reported as under way in Mexico City to persuade Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador to the United States, to become a candidate for the presidency to succeed Venustiano Carranza, the ambassador refuses to discuss the matter, declaring he is too busy with his duties to think about politics so far in advance of the election, which is to be held next August.

Advices from Mexico City say that mass meetings have been held in various parts of the republic, particularly in Yucatan, endorsing Ambassador Bonillas for the nomination, and that the movement steadily is growing to elect a civilian instead of a military man for the office. As evidence of this spirit, Mexican experts here cite the fact that Obregon recently requested Congress not to confirm his rank as general of division in the army, and also that Pablo Gonzalez, Obregon's rival for the presidency, has asked leave to resign his commission.

Friends of Ambassador Bonillas, the dispatches state, have sent many messages from the Mexican capital asking his permission to use his name as a candidate, but according to these same friends, the ambassador has refused to consider the matter unless his name is proposed as a compromise candidate in case it is necessary to avert civil war. It is believed in some quarters that if either Obregon or Gonzalez is elected the other will start a new revolution, and it is to avoid that, his friends say, that Ambassador Bonillas is willing to be a candidate.

## Corean Press Condemns Attempted Assassination

SEOUL, Corea, Sept. 5 (By The Associated Press).—Commenting on the attempted assassination of Governor General Saito, the semi-official "Scout Press" expresses the opinion that by this act the Corean agitators have "sealed their doom." The paper says: "If Corean nationalists think that the assassination of few heads of the government general of Corea will cow Japan and make her relax her hold on Corea they are indeed mistaken. Japan is determined to hold the peninsula at all costs and will not let it go, no matter what things Corean agitators may do. They will now lose whatever sympathy they may have had among a section of the people, and have sealed their doom."

**Integrity**

OUR integrity is based on giving the greatest service in fit and comfort; the greatest service in fabric and long wear and the greatest service in fashion and finish.

Without a doubt our SUITS and OVERCOATS are the greatest values ever offered New Yorkers.

NOTHING MISREPRESENTED HERE

SUITS THAT FIT TO MEASURE \$45

**Henry A. Ritchie**

30 Church St., Cor. Dey St. Hudson Terminal Bldg.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

We have made arrangements with

**CARL H. SCHULTZ**

(A Corporation)

430-444 First Ave., 25th and 26th Sts.

to distribute

**Bevo**

THE BEVERAGE

our famous all-the-year-round cereal beverage, in Greater New York. This firm has ample facilities for rendering prompt and satisfactory service to the trade.

We bespeak for the new distributor the good will and courtesy of the trade served by the former distributor.

Bevo, in the third year of its manufacture, enjoys a nation-wide distribution, and is the favorite with all lovers of fine beverages.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

We have made arrangements with

**CARL H. SCHULTZ**

(A Corporation)

430-444 First Ave., 25th and 26th Sts.

to distribute

**Bevo**

THE BEVERAGE

our famous all-the-year-round cereal beverage, in Greater New York. This firm has ample facilities for rendering prompt and satisfactory service to the trade.

We bespeak for the new distributor the good will and courtesy of the trade served by the former distributor.

Bevo, in the third year of its manufacture, enjoys a nation-wide distribution, and is the favorite with all lovers of fine beverages.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

**HANAN**

Initial cost is not to be considered in comparing shoe values.

Quality, style, and length of service constitute the only true criterion of a shoe's worth.

You are protected by traditional good workmanship when you select Hanan's.

**SHOES**

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

**Mercer Motors Co.**

announce the appointment of

**MR. C. L. GUYMAN**

as Assistant General Manager

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

New York, N. Y. October 28th, 1919.

To the Voters of the Counties of New York and Bronx:

Philip J. McCook is fully qualified for and should be elected to the Supreme Court bench. In addition to his legal abilities, which have been certified to by the Bar Association, Bronx Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association, he has the other qualities which are desirable in a Supreme Court Judge.

Major McCook began his legal career in the service of the Legal Aid Society, with which he was associated for many active years. At first he was in charge of the Society's east side branch, then in Rivington Street, the seething center of east side activity. Here it was his duty to espouse the cause of those who had been wronged and who were unable by reason of their poverty to obtain legal redress.

He came in contact with all the problems of the poor, the unfortunate and the wronged among the workers of our city. He threw himself into this work with a seriousness of purpose, an understanding and sympathy for his clients, and an untiring devotion to their cause that won the admiration and respect of us who worked with him and all others who came in contact with him.

We believe that this early experience has helped to develop that broad sympathy, fine capacity and sterling character which he has continuously shown, and which make him particularly suited for the office for which he is a candidate.

We, therefore, urge upon the working men and women of the Counties of New York and Bronx that in Philip J. McCook they have a candidate who has a special understanding for and sympathy with their point of view and their needs.

ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY, THEODORE LONG, CARL L. SCHURZ, ARTHUR C. TRAIN, BERTHA REMBAUGH.